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SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

December
1958



SIERRA CLUB WARMING HUT AND ROPE TOW, NEAR DONNER SUMMIT
by Marion Anderson

Next Year's Snow

Pages 3-6

Last Year's Finances

Pages 10-13

People You Know

A COURSE in mountaineering has been launched by the Southern California climbers and skiers and will teach such subjects as first aid, snow structure, compass and map reading, route finding, snow camping, bivouac and survival, the use of rope on snow and ice and rescue work. Attendance should be good.

Desert Peakers laid out a tough, but exhilarating route for themselves this fall, with Picacho Peak, El Picacho del Diablo, Pyramid Peak, Kingston Peak and Spectre Peak on the schedule. Picacho Peak, for the benefit of any amateur historians among us, was the site of the only Civil War battle fought on Arizona soil, and it was not much of a fight. All of this is not on the authority of *Dick Kenyon*, Desert Peaks chairman.

The annual banquet of the Angeles Chapter was attended by a record-breaking sellout crowd of some 600. Maybe *Will Siri* was to blame. He spoke for the second time in recent years to this annual gathering and, as on the previous occasion, fascinated his audience. He described man's physical adaptation to cold (in the Ant-

arctic) and the discovery of living organisms at least 800 years old in Antarctic snow.

No tears were shed on a recent trip to the Escalante country of Utah, because *Louise* and *Jim Gorin* brought *Tom Kendig* along to help tend the evening campfires, and he made them nearly smokeless. *Julia Owen*, *Louise* and *John Nienhuis*, *Nina* and *Andy Foster* and about a dozen others went along to this Utah beauty spot, near Posey Lake, a body of water named for a latter-day Paiute leader.

Bob Bear led about thirty Sierrans into the White Mountain range east of Bishop in late September, climbing Sheep and Paiute Mountains and camping under the bristlecone pines that had to live more than 4,000 years to make the news. Many others made the best use of the last good climbing month of the year. *Jon Shinno* and *Peter Hunt*, both 16, climbed 14,384-foot Mt. Williamson and its two eastern pinnacles after knapsacking over Shepherd Pass. Two-year-old *Athena Bressel*, daughter of *Frank* and *Joanna*, was the youngest of twenty who took part in the Mt. Gould knapsack trip on which various members climbed Mt. Rixford, Mt. Gould and Dragon Peak.

Walt Redepenning wrote the District Ranger at Yosemite that he had found a sleeping bag, blanket, food, and other items between lower and middle Young Lakes during the third week in August. Some of the equipment apparently came from Los Angeles, but the name stenciled on the bag, *Ted Druwell*, doesn't seem to check out here. The outfit apparently had been lost or abandoned for a season or more, and anyone who can solve the mystery should contact Walt.

Shirley Sargent, according to *Southern Sierran*, "limped back to Pasadena and the pursuit of the mighty nice dollar after a summer in Yosemite. While there she boarded two seven-year-olds for five weeks, wrote a book, helped catch a bear, hosted 45 house pests [sic.] and was active in restoring a graveyard." How do you restore a graveyard?

The *Jim Busseys* went east this year to Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, but not to visit the groundhog that is supposed to come out to seek his shadow each Feb. 2. They went to visit (other) friends.

Finally, after many, many years, we learn the meaning of *Mugelnoos*, the name of one of the club's liveliest periodicals. According to a recent editor, it is taken from "mugel," German for a bump in the snow (but what does "noos" mean—news?). And it is pronounced *Moo-gul-noos*.

DAN L. THRAPP

THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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Published monthly except July and August by the Sierra Club, 2061 Center Street, Berkeley 4, California. Annual dues are \$7 (first year \$12), of which \$1 (nonmembers, \$3) is for subscription to the *Bulletin*. Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Berkeley, under act of March 3, 1879. All communications and contributions should be addressed to Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. *Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



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Sierra Club Bulletin

VOLUME 43

DECEMBER, 1958

NUMBER 10

... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT THE NATURAL MOUNTAIN SCENE ...

Ready for Winter

CHILLY night air, Orion rising in the evening skies, and the brilliant reds of holly and toyon berries along the hillsides are all Nature's subtle hints that Old Man Winter is returning to his northern quarters. These hints have also been spurs to the work parties who have been building, digging and reconstructing at Clair Tappaan Lodge on Highway 40. By starting early this spring, they have accomplished all this: the men's lower dorm has been converted to family rooms (each containing five to ten bunks) similar to those that were so popular last season; the leaching system has been extended and improved until, we hope, there is no danger of an unpleasant "aroma of the Sierra"; an extension of the manager's quarters with a sundeck on the roof has also been completed; and last, but not least, the foundation has been poured and closed over for the northwest corner addition.

With all these changes we hope to give all of you a more pleasant place to stay while you enjoy some of the best skiing in the Sierra, as Clair Tappaan Lodge is located on Highway 40, just a mile and a half west of Donner Summit. Within minutes, you can reach Sugar Bowl, Squaw Valley and the Reno ski areas. Even better known to Sierrans than these famous names is that of Signal Hill, on which are located our own rope tow and warming hut; the best part of Signal Hill is that this long rope tow costs a mere dollar a day. Roger Paris, our professor of skiing, will hold beginning, intermediate, and advanced lessons (either private or group) daily. Jerry Fischer, whom many will

remember from last year, will be the tow operator this year.

Meanwhile, back down at Clair Tappaan, Keith Lummis will continue his managerial duties in his usual capable manner. Diane Clayton, refreshed from her vacation in Hawaii, will be dishing up those famous CTL meals. A thus-far unknown person will be added to the roster as an assistant manager. One of his duties will be to welcome newcomers and oldtimers alike to the lodge on Friday nights and help them find their way to the register, the worksheet, and the bunks.

The worksheet is not as frightening as it sounds, for only a half-hour a day will suffice to complete some one of the many chores (sweeping, shoveling, helping in the kitchen) that keep our lodge running smoothly. A hostess will be available each week end to show you where the implements are and how the job is to be done if this is your first time.

Perhaps you are wondering, "Gee, that sounds as if it would be fun, but what should I bring? How do I make reservations? What sort of transportation is there?" Read on....

All that the lodge furnishes is a bunk, spring, and mattress, so bring your own bedding. Remember to prepare for cold winter nights. Snow clothes are considered appropriate attire anywhere in the area. Toilet articles and sundries may be brought at your own discretion, but remember to limit the size and bulk of your pack for the hike up from the highway on a snowy trail. After 10:30 the lights (except for trail lights) are doused, so bring a flashlight. If



NEVER TOO YOUNG

by Art Barto

Exu

Also available (despite a small fire last winter and because of work parties this summer) is Hutchinson Lodge, about 200 yards west of Clair Tappaan. It is ideal for small groups up to 15, as they may do their own cooking and ignore the wake-up bell.

As for transportation, private car arrangements can be made personally through Jim Davis Sport Shop in Berkeley or at the club office in San Francisco (no phone calls, please—just drop in). Pacific Greyhound buses run about four times a day (check to see that yours stops at Norden). Starting the week end after New Year's, the Sierra Club bus will again run between San Francisco and the Lodge. It will leave Duboce and Market Streets (just below the new Mint) at 6:15, stop briefly in Berkeley at 7:00, and arrive at the Lodge around midnight. Returning Sunday after dinner at 6:00, the bus reaches the Bay Area between 10:30 and 11:00.

Now you know what winter week ends are for—come on up!

ROBERTA CODIS

you are not a skier, either snowshoes or ice skates can be included on your list, as there are many opportunities for both activities.

Reservations for CTL may be made only at the club office in San Francisco. They may not be made more than 30 days prior to the desired week end. Guests are welcome any week end except New Year's, Washington's Birthday, and Easter.

1959 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge

American Plan

By reservation

	MEMBER	GUEST
Basic rate per day.....	\$4.50	\$5.50

Week-end packages:

(a) Friday night through Sunday dinner.....	9.00	11.00
(b) Friday night through Sunday lunch.....	8.50	10.25
(c) Friday night through Sunday breakfast.....	8.00	9.50
(d) Saturday dinner through Sunday dinner.....	7.00	8.50

Extension of reservation:

Breakfast, lunch, lodging—per unit.....	1.00	1.25
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Dinner.....	1.50	1.75
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Full week.....	27.00	33.00
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Mid-week (Monday through Friday).....	20.00	25.00
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Transportation via chartered bus (beginning Friday, January 2, 1959).....	6.00	6.00
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Hutchinson Lodge.....	\$2.00 per person per night	
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(\$10.00 minimum deposit per night required for Hutchinson Lodge reservation)

Reservations are made at the Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco. Send full payment, and give age and sex of each person wishing reservations, to facilitate assignment of bunks. Refunds will not be made after Thursday except in unusual circumstances and at the discretion of the Committee. Cancellation charges:

Through Wednesday prior to week end.....	\$1.00
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Thursday prior to week end.....	2.00
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Exurban Skiing

The Sierra Club now has four huts available for ski tours in the vicinity of Clair Tappaan Lodge: Peter Grubb, John Benson, Josephine Bradley, and Bill Ludlow Huts. All were built by volunteer labor during the past fifteen years, and are intended for the use and enjoyment of Sierra Club skiers (and sometimes snowshoers) who wish to eschew the packed slope and chair lift.

Following, greatly condensed from the mimeographed sheets prepared by Bob Frenkel, is basic information on each hut and its location. This is *not* a route guide; before setting out for any hut, first-timers should procure the proper fact sheet, with map, at the Lodge. (The 1959 ski touring schedule appears on page 6 of this issue.)

Peter Grubb Hut—Three rooms, with bunks and mattresses for 20 people, a wood cooking stove, a pot-bellied heater, lanterns, and complete set of cooking utensils. Fuel for lanterns and stove. Connecting chemical toilet. Key may be obtained at Clair Tappaan Lodge, but east wing is open for emergency use. Bring food and sleeping bags. Follow use instructions posted in hut. *Distance and terrain:* 4½ miles by trail or Forest Service road (snow-covered) through open and partly wooded country. Ascend a total of 1,000 feet from CTL for an easy one-day tour for a 4th class skier.

John Benson Hut—Small cabin with a single room and sleeping loft, bunks for about 12, wood stove and heater, chemical toilet, lanterns, and fuel. *Distance and terrain:* 3½ miles from the Mt. Lincoln lift terminal along the crest with virtually no trees, fine views, much breeze, and usually with wind-packed snow and wind furrows. Climb about 800 feet total in a moderate trip for 4th class skiers.

Bill Ludlow Hut—A simple A-frame structure with one main room and sleeping loft. No bunks—bring sleeping bags, air mattresses and food. Accommodations for about 15, one wood-burning stove, cooking utensils, lantern and fuel are all there; a pit toilet is outside. Hut is unlocked, but check at CTL before leaving. *Distance and terrain:* Ascend 1,200 feet in six miles (from McKinney Creek road near Chambers Lodge on Lake Tahoe) through fairly dense red fir with no steep ascents. Sheltered all the way but with few views of the route. An easy, long tour for a 4th class skier.

Four commutes for fourth class skiers

Josephine Bradley Hut—One large room with sleeping loft (no bunks); accommodates up to 30 persons. Bring sleeping bags, air mattresses, food. (Staple food supply on hand—key at Clair Tappaan Lodge.) Cooking and heating stoves. Inside flush toilet. *Distance and terrain:* Hut is located in Five Lakes Basin south of Squaw Valley. Before leaving, check out at Squaw Valley Lodge and get avalanche information; check in again on return. Climb into saddle between KT-22 and Squaw Peak, then proceed to southeastern side of Five Lakes Basin. Hut is behind granite knob between two largest lakes. Easy trip for 4th class skiers.

Before starting out: check your equipment for its safety and usability for touring; be sure one of your group is carrying a first aid kit and knows how to use it; have someone along who has been to the hut before in winter; start early and allow plenty of time for unforeseen delays, because it's hard to find anything in the dark, let alone a hut; check out with Keith Lummis at CTL before leaving (and check in upon return).

On the way: candy bars are good for quick energy; comfort stations are few and far between, so bring your own supplies; last, but not least, *stick together!*

ENJOY TOURING SAFELY AND
ENJOY IT LONGER.



BRADLEY HUT by Philip Faulconer

1959 Schedule of Ski Tours

Below is a condensation of the ski touring schedule which will appear in greater detail in the San Francisco Bay Chapter schedule for January-April, 1959. The total turnout for the tours continues to increase, and every winter week end sees most of the huts occupied. Therefore, a little more emphasis will be placed on snow camping trips during the latter part of the coming season. Any club member is invited to participate in tours suited to his ability and stamina. Skiers with overnight knapsacking experience and the ability to make continuous downhill runs through any kind of unbroken snow with reasonable confidence and control will find the tours generally within their capacities. Leaders' names appear in parentheses, followed by an indication (in italics) of the difficulty of the trip. Watch the *Yodeler* for changes and other last-minute information.

Jan. 10-11—Peter Grubb Hut (Betty Klevesahl, coördinator; Art Wilder, Ian Begg). *Easy.*

24-25—Josephine Bradley Hut (Ralph Smith, Emile Lacrampe). *Easy.*

Feb. 7-8—Bill Ludlow Hut (Alice Missling, coördinator; Ned Robinson, Dick Spongberg). *Easy.*

14—Mt. Lincoln to Donner Lake, special. A run of about 3 miles from the top of Mt. Lincoln, starting at 3:00 P.M., with pickup by our regular chartered bus which will return everyone to Clair Tappaan Lodge before 6:00 P.M. for 50¢ each (Fred Sandrock). *Very easy, no packs.*

21-23—Pear Lake Hut, Sequoia National Park. Three-day week end (Herb Steiner, Pete Graf). *Strenuous, 3rd class.*

28-Mar. 1—Burst Rock (9,200 ft.) from Dodge Ridge; snow camping. This was one of the best trips last year. (Dick and Silvia Waters, coördinators; Bob Frenkel.) *Easy.*

Mar. 7-8—Mt. Lincoln to John Benson Hut and on to Squaw Valley (Phil Faulconer, Ralph Smith). *Moderate if weather is good.*

14—Mt. Lincoln to Donner Lake, special; a repeat of the February 14 trip (Fred Sandrock). *Very easy.*

14-15—Ostrander Lake Hut, Yosemite National Park (Hans Ostwald, Art Wilder). *Moderate to tiring.*

21-??—Easter Vacation Special: a ski mountaineering trip of about 4 days; destination not yet decided; snow camping, of course. (Allen Steck, Larry Williams). *For mountaineers with 3rd-class experience, only.*

28-29—Desolation Valley and Pyramid Peak; snow camping (Norm Turner). *Easy to campsite, climbs optional.*

Apr. 4-5—Huntington Lake area and toward Red Mountain; snow camping. A scouting trip for experienced 3rd-class skiers. (Emile Lacrampe, Dave Cudaback, Bob Frenkel). *Moderate to strenuous.*

11-12—Beginners' Snow Camping Trip about a mile north of Signal Hill or the warming hut there (Larry Williams). *Very easy; lots of time and daylight to practice.*

18-19—Freel Peak; snow camping (Earl Oliver, Pete Graf). *Moderate to strenuous, depending on conditions.*

25-26—Mt. Lassen; snow camping (Paul Grunland, Bob Frenkel). *Easy to moderate.*

May 9-10—Mt. Shasta Alpine Lodge (Herb Steiner, Phil Faulconer, Norm Turner, Allen Steck). *Easy to lodge; strenuous climb, but summit has been reached on each of the last four years. (Herb plans an ascent of the north side up Whiteman Glacier.)*

NEIL ANDERSON, Chairman
Ski Touring Subcommittee

Handy for skiers is the *Snow Survey Safety Guide* issued by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. In tablet form, pocket size, it gives useful information on preparing for winter travel, personal equipment and clothing, party equipment, travel on foot or by vehicle, what to do when lost, handling rescue operations, and many other subjects—all illustrated with helpful drawings. Nearly half the booklet is a concise first-aid manual. Write for Agriculture Handbook No. 137 to Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25 (40 cents).

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CHACRARAJU, from Yanapacha

by Alfred W. Baxter, Jr.

Andean Adventure

AFTER the successful Sierra Club knapsack expeditions to the Mt. Waddington area in 1955 and the northern St. Elias Range in 1956, a similarly organized trip, sponsored by the Outing Committee, went still farther afield this past summer to the Andes of west central Peru. As with the previous two, this trip was co-operative, in that total costs were distributed among the members. The purpose of this expedition, most distant yet undertaken directly by the Sierra Club, was to explore and enjoy a portion of the Cordillera Blanca, a 120-mile chain of awesome ice peaks rising abruptly as high as 14,000 feet above its flanking valleys, with some 30 peaks exceeding 20,000 feet in elevation.

Preliminary planning and organization with the accompanying voluminous correspondence, much of which had to be translated from Spanish to English and vice versa, was handled by trip leader Al Baxter, who led the St. Elias trip in 1956. The assistant

leader, Doug Powell, arrived early in Lima, the jumping-off place, as advance guard to facilitate preparations. This job was made immeasurably easier by the generous voluntary help of Liz Davie, Braniff Airlines representative in Lima and real angel to mountaineering expeditions from the States, and Alston Hayne, Sierra Club member from San Francisco now serving in the American Embassy in Lima. With their contacts and local knowledge these people solved such thorny problems as acquiring bamboo stakes from a Japanese gardener for "willow wands" and having our gear cleared through the intricacies of Peruvian Customs in two hours instead of two weeks. Most of the communal equipment and some specialized food had to be airfreighted from the States; the bulk of the food was obtained from modern supermarkets in Lima. At all times we received the most willing co-operation from Peruvians, both in Lima and up in the mountain country. Especially helpful were the broth-

ers, Cesar and Alberto Morales Arnao, guiding spirits of the Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca, a growing society of Peruvian mountaineers.

Trip members who joined Al Baxter and Doug Powell in Lima were Jack Graham from Santa Barbara; Betty Walker, Vancouver, B.C.; Lothar Kolbig, Chicago; Dr. Jo Prouty, Madison, Wisconsin; Mary Sylvander, Jamaica, N.Y.; and Bob Boehme, Cambridge, Mass. Joining the group later at base camp were Marion Lewis, Kitimat, B.C., and Frances Mullen and Myrtle Kolbig of Chicago. Jack and Betty arrived early in Lima and put in long hours of arduous pre-trip activity; Bob did yeoman service in acquiring clothing and equipment for the porters; and Jo assembled a complete medical kit, very little of which, fortunately, was used.

Flying High

The trip began in most spectacular fashion with a 200-mile flight via Peruvian Air Force plane from Lima north to Caraz, 7200 feet high in the Santa Valley at the west edge of the Cordillera Blanca. As the plane rose above the low layer of stratus cloud, reminiscent of San Francisco fog, and climbed over a tangled mass of intricately eroded desert mountains in brilliant sunshine, there was a mad scramble for starboard window seats to see the giant snow spires off to the east, first of Yerupaja in the Cordillera Huayhuash, and then of the entire length of the Cordillera Blanca. The latter portion of the flight was over the remarkably straight fault valley of the Santa with the Cordillera Blanca forming the gigantic east wall and the Cordillera Negra, only a trifle lower, but ice-free, the west—Owens Valley on a grander scale. Identification of the nevados, or peaks, in the Cordillera Blanca was aided by Leigh Ortenburger, beginning his third climbing expedition into this magnificent range.

In Caraz we picked up our two Indian porters: Victorino Angeles, veteran of five previous expeditions and one of four brothers serving as porters, and Donato Solano, a newcomer with a wonderfully contagious smile. The two were a splendid addition to

the trip, not just because of strong backs and knowledge of the country, but also for unfailing good humor, co-operative spirit, and quick adaptability to the mysterious ways of the "alpinistas." They spoke Spanish and Quechua, the ancient Inca tongue; no English. Communication with them required a delicate blend of Basic Spanish, facial expressions, picturesque gestures, and occasional diagrams, but proved strangely adequate. Campfire conversations of this nature added much to our mutual entertainment and general cultural enrichment.

Base Camp Established

From the airstrip at Caraz we moved by truck through lush sub-tropical fields to Yungay, one of the world's most photogenic towns, with its colossal backdrop of Huascarán, rising 14,000 feet above Yungay at a horizontal distance of only nine miles. The South Peak, at 22,300 feet, is the highest in Peru. Another truck ride took us from Yungay up a new road, twisting through a fascinating country of terraced subsistence agriculture to a large lake in the Yanganuco Valley, situated 10,000 feet directly beneath the precipitous North Peak of Huascarán. Here loads were transferred to burros for the trek up the Yanganuco to base camp. Because of medieval equipment and rather casual local professional packing standards, all hands packed and repacked burros, which are as individualistic in Peru as elsewhere. Base camp was established at 13,200 feet in a pleasant meadow, complete with wood, water, and superb views. This site was maintained for twenty-three days with the guests doing whatever inclination, acclimatization, experience, strength, and logistic support made possible. At one time or another nearly everyone suffered some degree of soroche, or altitude malaise, but no serious illness developed.

Because of varied interests, attacks of soroche at critical times, and the formidable nature of the big peaks, no major ascents were made, though the party certainly cap-

QUECHUA INDIANS NEAR HUARAZ

by Douglas R. Powell

tured the challenge unclimbed about 1 within the dangerous ridge. A the Pisco opened its splendor terhorn-mide. The some have respect Blanca. Several made in day circ east side zon drain the with festival nistas jo believably twice as horn; the practical with stil oning fu noon glit



tured the flavor of high-camp living and challenging climbing. Parties attempted two unclimbed summits of Yanapacha, both about 17,600 feet, but were turned back within two hundred feet of the top of one by dangerous, unstable snow on an exposed ridge. Another party reached 18,000 feet at the Pisco-Huandoy saddle, an area which opened up an overwhelming display of alpine splendor, dominated by the incredible Matterhorn-like peaks of Artesonraju and Pyramide. The technical problems involved, plus some harrowing exposures, created a vast respect for the nevados of the Cordillera Blanca.

Several reconnaissance knapsack trips were made into the surrounding country. One six-day circuit crossed by high trail pass to the east side of the range, part of the huge Amazon drainage. Highlights of this trip were the witnessing of a colorful and traditional festival in a small village where the alpinistas joined in the native dancing; an unbelievable view of Pyramide, which appears twice as high and half as wide as the Matterhorn; the exploration of a roadless area practically never seen by non-Peruvians, with still more high, unknown ranges beckoning further to the east; and a late afternoon glimpse of the unspoiled native econ-

omy of the 10,000-feet high agricultural hamlet of Santa Cruz. Another trip bushwhacked through dense vegetation to reach blue-green Lake Parron, rimmed by a half-dozen bold peaks with extensive glaciers.

Throughout our stay in the mountains the weather was remarkably fine for such altitude. May to September constitutes the dry season in the Cordillera Blanca. During the first part of the trip the sky was cloudless for days. In the latter half clouds did boil up from the Amazon side with snow and hail showers, but never was a storm severe or prolonged. It took some doing to adjust to the short days with brief twilight periods, also to the sun being in the north at midday.

There was unanimous agreement among trip members that the Cordillera Blanca was the most impressive mountain chain any had yet seen; one would have to go to the Himalaya or Karakoram to equal or surpass it. Its relative accessibility and fine weather in the dry season are additional attractions. There is a fascinating human geography of primitive settlement within and surrounding the range. A lifetime could be spent exploring its peaks and glaciers, studying its people and culture. All of us want to return to the Cordillera Blanca of Peru.

DOUGLAS R. POWELL



SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN, DECEMBER, 1958

Club Shows Steady Growth

Condensed Financial Report

SEVERAL years have elapsed since publication of the club's financial statement. The complete audits have always been available for examination at club headquarters and the omission has saved appreciable printing expense and has brought only an occasional question. Nevertheless there has always been a feeling on the part of the directors that this information should be available more easily to the membership.

We are therefore pleased to present herewith a condensed version of the Financial Audit of the Sierra Club for the year ended December 31, 1957, prepared by Clifford V. Heimbucher. The detailed 16-page audit report is available on a temporary loan basis. Charter records and Clair Taapaa Lodge accounts have been included in the consolidated statement for the Sierra Club as a whole. All activities of the club are now included in the annual statement. Through the professional skill of William P. Wentworth donated to the club in his capacity as an investment counselor, the investment income of the Sierra Club has now risen to \$10,665.

Particular attention is called to the continuing long-time generosity of Farquhar &

Heimbucher, one of the leading firms of certified public accountants in the West. For many years they have contributed their professional skill without charge, in addition to substantial work in the general conservation field. This year's careful audit involves an important contribution on their part.

Such contributions in great variety, from the time of Muir, LeConte and Colby to the present, together with direct gifts and bequests from benefactors, are the source of the immense strength of the modern volunteer conservation movement.

The Sierra Club is in excellent financial condition. Just twenty years ago the club's net worth was \$31,000, which means that there has been an increase of some \$270,000 in that time. This growth in total endowment has enabled the club to meet the growing opportunity—and need—to expand its program and effectiveness. We are grateful for this kind of growth. We can also hope that it will continue in order that the club may meet the increasing demands which confront it in its efforts to help preserve the nation's scenic resources and wilderness.

RICHARD M. LEONARD
Treasurer

FINANCIAL CONDITION — DECEMBER 31, 1957

	Total	General Offices	Chapters	Publications	Outings	Clair Taapaa Operating
Assets						
Cash	\$ 34,710	\$ 11,897	\$ 17,915	.....	.....	\$ 4,898
Investments at cost (market value, \$283,790)	259,739	259,739	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accounts receivable	837	287	.....	271	210	.....
Inventories of merchandise for sale	25,499	.....	348	20,053	2,884	2,214
Prepaid expenses	1,130	4	148	.....	978	.....
Land at cost held for resale	6,688	6,688	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ASSETS	\$328,603	\$278,615	\$18,411	\$20,324	\$ 4,072	\$ 7,181
Less Liabilities						
Accounts payable	337	.....	.....	28	309	.....
Due to Sierra Club Pension Trust	4,664	4,664	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employees' pension fund deposits	437	437	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dues and credits for future periods	21,156	17,682	.....	.....	.....	3,474
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 26,594	\$ 22,783	.....	\$ 28	\$ 309	\$ 3,474
Net assets	\$302,009	\$255,832	\$18,411	\$20,296	\$ 3,763	\$ 3,707
Interfund balances	.....	(26,475)	(6)	3,569	12,239	10,673
TOTAL FUNDS	\$302,009	\$229,357	\$18,405	\$23,865	\$16,002	\$14,380

CHANGES IN TREASURER'S GENERAL FUND—1957

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1956..... \$ 2,763

Additions

Dues			
New	\$ 6,267		
Current year	60,256		
Prior years	301		
Initiation fees	8,915	75,739	
Interest on savings		26	
Income from investments		10,665	
Sundry	472	86,902	
			\$89,665

Reductions

Expenses and budget appropriations.....	97,119		
Less overhead charges to other funds			
Outings	7,378		
Clair Tappaan Lodge	1,854		
Publications	1,767		
San Francisco Bay Chapter	360	11,359	85,760
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1957.....			\$ 3,906

TREASURER'S GENERAL FUND EXPENSES AND BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS—1957

Expenses

	Actual	Budget	Over (Under) Budget
General and administrative			
Rent—San Francisco	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,200	
Los Angeles	1,044	1,050	(6)
Salaries	23,490	24,100	(610)
Elections and meetings	2,355	2,300	55
Office expense	5,544	5,350	194
	36,633	37,000	(367)
Bulletins			
Magazine	8,417		
Monthly	7,708		
	16,125	16,200	(75)
Handbook	1,519	1,600	(81)
Conservation Committee	23,693	23,600	93
Other expenses			
Council	272	800	(528)
Wilderness Conference	859	800	59
Visual education	144	150	(6)
Mountaineering	101	100	1
Winter sports	53	50	3
River touring	61	100	(39)
Sundry	527	1,525	(998)
	2,017	3,525	(1,508)
Allocation of dues to Chapters.....	11,007	10,800	207

Budget appropriations

Pension fund	1,950		
Memorial lodges	1,200		
Library reserve	1,025		
Insurance reserve	600		
Film reserve	300		
Morley fund	700		
Clair Tappaan Lodge income	350		
	6,125	6,125	
TOTAL EXPENSES AND BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS.....	\$97,119	\$98,850	(\$1,731)

CHAPTER FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—1957

	Total	Angels	Atlantic	Kern-Kaweah	Loma Prieta	Los Padres	Mother Lode	Pacific Northwest	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco Bay	Tehachapi	Tolyabie
FINANCIAL CONDITION—DECEMBER 31, 1957													
ASSETS													
Cash	\$17,915	\$5,637	\$540	\$334	\$2,210	\$369	\$532	\$194	\$521	\$880	\$6,341	\$234	\$123
Inventories of merchandise for sale	348	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prepaid expenses	148	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total assets	\$18,411	\$6,133	\$540	\$334	\$2,210	\$369	\$532	\$194	\$521	\$880	\$6,341	\$234	\$123
LESS LIABILITIES													
Due to Treasurer's general fund	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total funds	\$18,405	\$6,133	\$540	\$334	\$2,210	\$369	\$532	\$194	\$515	\$880	\$6,341	\$234	\$123
INCOME AND EXPENSES—1957													
INCOME													
Dues allocation	\$11,007	2,560	253	134	1,237	336	620	222	272	320	4,648	191	194
Interest on savings	166	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....
Harwood Lodge fees	1,503	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	7,144	4,281	31	838	219	180	162	3	59	948	194	163	66
Total income	\$8,344	\$299	\$972	\$1,476	\$516	\$782	\$225	\$31	\$1,268	\$4,993	\$354	\$260	.....
EXPENSES													
Office expenses	\$4,232	1,437	151	38	480	79	.....	51	37	355	1,304	201	99
Conservation	1,003	71	44	13	.....	169	91	69	61	435	.....	.....	.....
Council	438	102	10	5	50	13	25	9	11	13	186	8	6
River touring	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	.....
Harwood Lodge	2,097	2,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	11,286	4,059	93	725	464	406	552	211	523	3,908	103	31
Total expenses	\$19,285	\$7,766	\$254	\$812	\$1,007	\$498	\$746	\$362	\$328	\$952	\$312	\$136

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INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1957

	Face Value	Cost	Market Value	1957 Income
Bonds				
U. S. Government	\$45,000	\$ 44,878	\$ 45,870	\$ 1,306
Industrials	48,000	47,710	47,220	1,724
TOTAL BONDS	92,588	93,090		3,030
Stocks				
Preferred	28,369	24,340		1,053
Common	138,782	166,360		6,582
TOTAL STOCKS	167,151	190,700		7,635
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INCOME	\$259,739	\$283,790		\$ 10,665

Three New Honorary Life Members

Three men who have made notable achievements in the field of scenic-resource preservation were unanimously elected to honorary life membership in the Sierra Club by the Board of Directors at its meeting in San Diego in November. They are:

Irving M. Clark, chief among the pioneers of wilderness and park preservation in the Pacific Northwest. His efforts helped to bring about a new policy of timber salvage in Olympic National Park, and he has been an active champion of the Northern Cascades country.

John B. Oakes, conservation editor of the *New York Times*, whose editorials and articles played such an important part in the Dinosaur campaign. He is a member of the National Parks Advisory Board, and has consistently supported the Recreation Resources Review and wilderness legislation.

Charles G. Woodbury, one of the nation's senior conservation statesmen, and long one of the principal advisors of the National Parks Association, of which he has been president. He was chairman of the special committee investigating national park concession policy, and has been heeded and respected by a long succession of federal bureau chiefs.

Handbook for Teachers

Teaching Conservation and Natural Science in the Outdoors is the title of a handbook for teachers, camp leaders, counselors and youth leaders recently prepared by the California Association for Outdoor Educa-

tion in coöperation with the Conservation Education section of the State Department of Natural Resources. Copies of this illustrated, 48-page booklet may be secured free from the Supervisor of Conservation Education, Department of Natural Resources, Office Building No. 1 (Room 350), Sacramento 14.

Mary Cheney Clark

Mrs. Mary Cheney Clark, mother of Secretary Lewis Clark and Vice-President Nathan Clark, died at her home October 2, in her ninetieth year. Only the day before her death her sons, in grateful acknowledgment of what she had done to make possible their long participation in club activities, had presented her with a life membership in the Sierra Club.

On several occasions observers on mountains have reported seeing thunderstorms below their altitude which produced lightning, even though the air temperature on the mountain was above freezing. Further observations of this sort would be of great value in determining whether or not the freezing process is necessary for cloud electrification. Dr. Bernard Vonnegut would greatly appreciate it if anyone making similar observations would send them to him at Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. Some valuable reports have already been received, including one from a Russian mountaineer. It is hoped that through this research a better understanding of the sequence of events taking place during a thunderstorm will be made possible.

Examination Announced for Parks Chief Position

The retirement of Newton B. Drury as Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks on April 30, 1959, will create a vacancy in one of the key positions in the California State government. The position has a salary range of \$1050 to \$1200 a month.

The vacancy will be filled by selection from a list of eligibles established by a *nationwide, open, nonpromotional* examination. The position is *not under civil service*, but is filled by appointment by the Director of the California State Department of Natural Resources on the recommendation of the State Park Commission.

The State Park Commission has contracted with Coöperative Personnel Services of the California State Personnel Board to conduct the recruitment and screening of applicants. There will be no written test.

Candidates must have a minimum of five years of executive experience in park, recreational, or related types of administration. Applications must be postmarked not later than February 9, 1959. Further information and an official application form may be obtained from:

Coöperative Personnel Services
State Personnel Board
801 Capitol Avenue, Room 555
Sacramento, California

Muir Association to Meet

The John Muir Memorial Association will meet in Berkeley on January 5 at the Pacific School of Religion. The program, planned by Jacqueline Watkins, will start at 8:00 p.m., and will be of special interest to all admirers of John Muir.

The Association's annual dinner will be held on February 2 at the Junior High School in Martinez. It is expected that at that time the new book by John Winkley, *John Muir: A Concise Biography of the Great Naturalist*, will be off the press.

Membership in the John Muir Memorial Association is \$1.00 a year. Dues may be sent to the secretary, Mrs. Harriet Kelly, 1225 Ulfian Way, Martinez, California.

Junior Mazamas Praised

An unforgettable feature of the FWOC Convention over Labor Day week end was the swarm of alert and able junior members who made the Mazama hospitality something special. Identified by blue neck scarves bearing in white the Mazama symbol and the letters "MYA" (Mazama Youth Activities), these young members of the host club seemed to be everywhere over the extensive Camp Meriwether. They served in every capacity from guides or dunnage-toting "sherpas" to gracious and efficient hosts and hostesses at the dining tables. They were so obviously having fun as well as working hard that everyone else had fun observing them and receiving the benefits of their helpfulness. Their effectiveness bespoke good organization, and their spirit gave evidence of good leadership in both adults and juniors. These MYA members must be credited with much of the success of the fine arrangements.

Honor for Scoyer

Eivind T. Scoyer, Associate Director of the National Park Service and an honorary life member of the Sierra Club, has received from the Department of the Interior its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award. In tribute to his outstanding career in Government for forty-four years, the citation by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton states: "His personal qualities of integrity, precise judgment, a high measure of conservation consciousness, and a sense of civic responsibility have made him an effective leader of united effort toward the accomplishment of conservation objectives. He has given force to the conviction that America's future depends upon the wise use of its human and natural resources, and to the recognition of the National Parks as an inspiration to many to preserve the nation's material and cultural heritage."

Mr. Scoyer entered the Park Service in 1913, and has been superintendent of several major parks, including Zion, Bryce Canyon, Glacier, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon. He also served as Associate Director of Region Three in Santa Fe.

Mountain Talk

How did the Devil get into so many of our mountain place names? If we really love the Sierra, and the Evil One is as bad as he is reputed to be, why do we give him possession of a Postpile, Crag, a Slide, a tortoise-fed Bathtub and a splendid Punchbowl?

It isn't only the Sierra that the Prince of Darkness has invaded with his sly war of propaganda and nerves. In California, according to Erwin G. Gudde, there are between 150 and 200 topographic features that are named for the Devil. Among them are no less than five Punchbowls, ten Gates, five Dens, three Kitchens, three Gaps and three Backbones. He has a Speedway, a Playground, a Golf Course, even a Pulpit.



The ancients, of course, had a deep and unreasoning fear of lonely and desolate places. They peopled the wilderness with ghosts and unfriendly gods. By the 19th century, when California was being explored and mapped, mere remnants of animism appeared in these stereotyped, often jocular place names.

"In every scenic freak," wrote Theodore Solomons, "the sheepherder recognizes the handiwork of his Satanic majesty."

The Devil survives in common speech mainly as a tool of profanity, for his theological usefulness has dwindled. But in a world that has all but lost the gift of poetry we have had recourse to him in trying to express awe.

When the inner fastnesses or weird formations of the mountains remind us of Chaos and old Night, we find ourselves without the myth-making genius of our ancestors and

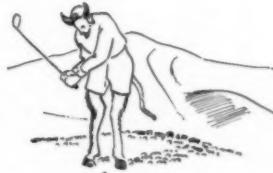
toss off a perfunctory Damnation, Infernal or Hell.

Sometimes we do a little better. If you don't mind the literary flourish you may admire Wotan's Throne, Scylla and Charybdis, Dragon Peak, Phantom Pinnacle, Gorge of Despair, or the resounding Inconsolable Range.

Death still has its sting, and mountaineering is not without real dangers, so one accepts these more prosaic names: Bloody Mountain, Graveyard Peak, The Tombstone, Suicide Ridge.

The fact is, however, that since the gods have left Olympus and men have attained the highest pinnacles we simply do not know how to name what impresses us most in Nature.

During the past summer I slept and woke at the foot of Tehiptite Dome, stood at the brink of Nevada Fall, scanned the Yosemite peaks from Half Dome, crept among the rockbound, sterile lakes of Ionian Basin, followed the course of the Middle Fork of the Kings more than 20 miles from trickling snowbanks to the channel of a powerful river.



Can I describe what I saw? Why, I can't even explain my reasons for going. The names are just words to those who haven't been there, the remarks to the home folks are largely clichés. We need an old-fashioned poet to put into appropriate images our feelings about the Sierra.

Perhaps, in this land of Lovers Leaps and Inspiration Points, we are lucky to have the Devil for emphasis.

FRED GUNSKY

Bulletin Board

*Directors urge
Tamalpais action*

WE LIVE in an age of road-building. Engineers now have the know-how to put roads almost anywhere, so lands are no longer protected by steep or rugged terrain. The small amount of wilderness left us is steadily being invaded by new roads. From the view of the individual promoter, the individual road does very little damage—but taken all together, the increasing number of roads through wilderness adds up to a vast alteration and destruction of our natural scene. Current illustrations are:

1. The proposed trans-Sierra Mammoth Pass Road, recently termed feasible by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. This road would bisect some of the finest wilderness in the world, and cut across the historic John Muir Trail.

2. The proposed Coyote Creek road in Anza-Borrego State Park, the principle of which has been endorsed by the State Park Commission. This road—which, incidentally, would be subject to damaging flash floods—would shorten the distance between Borrego Valley and Los Angeles; so would alternate and preferable routes, which would not destroy unique features of the desert scene.

3. The U.S. Forest Service access road into Beach Meadows, on the Kern Plateau in southern California. Despite an overwhelming show of opposition at the public hearing held earlier this year, the Forest Service is proceeding with plans for its construction.

And in New York State, the State Forest Preserve, the greatest wilderness area in the east, is threatened with bisection by a new 100-mile section of the Interstate Highway System to go between Glens Falls and Plattsburgh. Conservationists urge the alternate "Champlain Route" which would not only protect the Forest Preserve, but would be low-level, flat-grade, and provide opportunities for many new camping areas.

The California Division of Beaches and Parks has presented an overall plan for land acquisition for Mt. Tamalpais State Park, which would be excellent if it could be carried out in its entirety. However, the sequence of acquisition is such that the key, legislature-approved properties—for which the Sierra Club has fought so long and hard—would be the last included. Furthermore, these properties—specifically the Dias Ranch in Frank's Valley—are about to be put on the market again for real estate development. In view of these facts, which add up to loss of the area for park purposes, the Sierra Club Board of Directors at its last meeting resolved:

The Sierra Club requests that the Director of Natural Resources of the State of California and the California State Park Commission take prompt action in acquiring lands for the expansion of Mt. Tamalpais State Park in accordance with Chapter 2619 Statutes of 1957, and Chapter 1, Section 12.5 2nd Extraordinary Session 1958. (These are the two legislative actions which authorize specifically portions of the Dias Ranch and Frank's Valley as additions to Mt. Tamalpais State Park.)

The four public field hearings on the Wilderness Bill, held during November in Bend, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Albuquerque, evidenced a strong show of force against the bill as well as good conservation support. All indications are for a tough battle before this bill is won. Analysis of arguments against the Wilderness Bill reveals a great deal of misunderstanding as to its purpose. For instance, the Wilderness Bill would not add a single acre to our present wilderness land, but would, instead, give legal protection to what wilderness we now have.

EDGAR AND PEGGY WAYBURN

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